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The Danamraj Law Group, PC/RIM
Attn: Reba Pieczynski
Premier Place, Suite 1450
5910 N. Central Expressway
Dallas, TX 75206

EXAMINER	
MACILWINEN, JOHN MOORE JAIN	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2442	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

portfolioprosecution@rim.com
uspto-inbox@danamraj.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/088,784	GILHULY ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JOHN M. MACILWINEN	2442	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 August 2010*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *63,67,68,75-77,79-81,83,86-90,92 and 120* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *63,67-68,75-77,79-81,83,86-90,92,120* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 08/17/2010 have been fully considered.

2. Applicant begins on page 14, essentially arguing that sections of AirMobile's should be disregarded. Specifically, Applicant addresses AirMobile's recitation that "messages are immediately downloaded when they are received" should be ignored.

Applicant's argument that sections of AirMobile's teachings should be disregarded are not persuasive.

3. Applicant continues on page 15. Applicant argues that thus AirMobile is "inherently and inescapably deficient with respect to effectuating continuously redirecting data messages". To support this assertion, Applicant argues that AirMobile:

> "does not really explain or describe all the details of the totality of the interaction between a mobile client device . . .".

Applicant's arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

AirMobile describes that in AirMobile, clients are "connected without maintaining a session" (pg. 25) and that AirMobiel supports "the more efficient 'server push' model of message delivery" (pg. 25). AirMobile also describes that "messages will be immediately processed" and "immediately downloaded" (pg. 26). Applicant's arguments

that key features of AirMobile should be discarded and not considered are not persuasive.

4. Applicant continues on page 15 by arguing that

> "the system of AirMobile is explained in additional detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,764,899 to Eggleston".

Applicant continues by asserting that Eggleston is a reasonable substitute for AirMobile and that arguments directed to Eggleston should apply similarly to AirMobile.

Applicant attempts to support this by arguing that since the Eggleston patent is owned by Motorola, and that since Motorola also created the AirMobile, they are analogous.

Applicant's argument is not pervasive. That both the Eggleston patent and the AirMobile administrative guide were derived by work done by Motorola does not mean that they contain identical disclosures that can be substituted at either Applicant's (or the Examiner's) convenience. Furthermore, the cited AirMobile reference nowhere cites, incorporates or otherwise mentions the Eggleston patent.

Applicant is encouraged to address their arguments to cited prior art.

5. Applicant also argues on page 16 that the inventors on the Eggleson patent "are referenced on numerous occasions in the AirMobile guides". The Examiner is relying upon the singular cited AirMobile reference and not a series of "guides". The Examiner specifically is relying on the teachings in "Motorola AirMobile Wireless Software for Lotus cc:Mail, Version 1.1". Said AirMobile reference does not contain claims of authorship by specific individuals. Applicant's arguments continue to be unpersuasive.

6. Applicant also continues to direct arguments to Eggleston throughout pages 15 – 21 of their arguments. Applicant's arguments all rely on their assertion that AirMobile and Eggleston are "using exactly the same terminology" (pg. 15) and that thus when Eggleston is addressed and argued, AirMobile is addressed "by extension" (pgs. 18, 19, etc.).

Applicant's arguments continue to be unpersuasive. For example, AirMobile, on pages 25 – 26, notes that one of its advantage over other types of software is its support of "server push" methods of communication. However, Eggleston does not even contain the word "push", much less discuss the "server push" embodiments described in AirMobile. Applicant's arguments that Eggleston's teachings should be applied to AirMobile and considered a part of AirMobile are thus unpersuasive. Applicant, for example, asserts that Eggleston teaches a "traditional querying-based mechanism" (pg. 17). However, as the Examiner noted above, AirMobile explicitly teaches a "server push" mechanism in direct contrast to Applicant's asserted "traditional querying".

7. Thus, for the reasons given above, Applicant's arguments are not persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

8. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

9. Claim 120 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

Regarding claim 120, claim element

"means for redirecting …the data message"

is a means (or step) plus function limitation that invokes 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph. However, the written description fails to clearly link or associate the disclosed structure, material, or acts to the claimed function such that one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize what structure, material, or acts perform the claimed function.

Applicant's Specification, pg. 4 line 4 describes a "redirector program execut[ing] on a network server". Fig. 1, items 10A and 12A illustrate a "desktop computer" and "redirection software". Fig. 2, items 10B and 12B illustrate a "server computer" and "redirection software". Applicant's Specification, pgs. 4 and 6 further describe said redirection software, stating that it can operate at "a user's desktop PC" or "at the server…". Applicant's Specification on pg. 7 lines 17 – 21 then lists a variety of elements that a desktop host system "preferably includes", such as "typical hardware", "a TCP/IP subsystem ... a primary message store ... an E-mail subsystem ... a screen saver subsystem ... and a keyboard subsystem".

Applicant's Specification continues on pg. 9 lines 14 – 18 describes another embodiment for "means for redirecting" which includes a "mobile device" that can "including a redirector program similar to … Figs. 1 and 4".

Based on the above, the claimed "means for redirecting…" of claim 120 appears to correspond to a combination of redirection software and a "desktop PC", a "server" and/or a "mobile device". Furthermore, said means for (i.e., a desktop PC, server, and/or mobile device) may also "preferably include" a variety of "subsystems" and "typical hardware". Given the variety of embodiments discussed and selection of either

optional, required or simply preferable additional elements, is unclear what precisely is required to achieve said “means for redirecting”; i.e., what combination of items are required to achieve the claimed “means for redirecting (e.g., a "desktop PC”, “server” and/or “mobile device”, along some selection of "typical hardware” and some selection of "subsystems”). It is unclear which “typical hardware” would be required as well as which of the "subsystems” as well as if Applicant intends to claim and which of the required “subsystems” and “typical hardware” are required based on whether the means corresponds to a “desktop PC”, “server” and/or “mobile device”.

Thus, for the reasons given above, the scope of said “means for redirecting” is unclear.

Claim 120 additionally includes a “means for receiving … [a] data message”, a “means for processing [a] data message”, a “means for receiving a reply message”, and a “means for removing [an] outer envelope”. Rational similar to the rational used above in relation to claim 1 and the “means for redirecting” can be applied to the other means plus function limitation in claims 120.

10. With regard to claim 120, Appellant is required to:

(a) Amend the claim so that the claim limitation will no longer be a means (or step) plus function limitation under 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph; or

(b) Amend the written description of the specification such that it clearly links or associates the corresponding structure, material, or acts to the claimed function without introducing any new matter (35 U.S.C. 132(a)); or

(c) State on the record where the corresponding structure, material, or acts are set forth in the written description of the specification that perform the claimed function. For more information, see 37 CFR 1.75(d) and MPEP §§ 608.01(o) and 2181.

In order to perform a complete examination, said claim language has been interpreted broadly.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. Claims 63, 67, 68, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 86, 89, 90 and 120 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motorola AirMobile Wireless Software for Lotus cc:Mail, Version 1.1, hereafter AirMobile, in view of WyndMail (WyndMail for Windows CE; 1997) and comp.mail.sendmail (“Need to rewrite From Field on outgoing mail; May 23, 1996), further in view of Selgas (US 6,571,290 B2).

13. Regarding claim 63, AirMobile shows a method of continuously (AirMobile, pg. 26, paragraph 2, showing where when a user sends a message “the message will immediately be processed”, and pg. 26, paragraph 3showing “when a message arrives…AirMobile software will immediately download the message...") redirected data messages between a messaging host system (AirMobile, Fig. 1; cc:Mail Post Office Server) and a wireless mobile communication device (AirMobile, Fig. 1, wireless cc:Mail

Mobile user), comprising:

receiving a copy of a data message from the messaging host system at a wireless redirector host system via a network connection (AirMobile, pg. 25, where AirMobile “downloads messages … from a LAN-based inbox to the cc:Mail mobile inbox) wherein the data message is from a sender (AirMobile, pg. 26 paragraph 3 showing “when a [sent] message arrives") and addresses to the user associated with the messaging host system (AirMobile, pg. 11 paragraph 2 and pg. 17 showing where messages addressed to the “cc:mail LAN Post Office” utilizing the “user name” and “post office path” fields and AirMobile, pg. 25 showing where AirMobile, the “wireless redirector”, downloads messages “form a LAN-based inbox" and uses “server push" to transfer/redirect the messages to the users “Mobile inbox”)

determining that the copy of the data message should be redirected from the wireless redirector host system to the wireless mobile communications device (AirMobile, pg. 28, paragraph 5, showing where "server-based filters for each user device define the criteria which must be satisfied before a message will be pushed [to the mobile device]”)

transmitting the copy of the data message in real time (AirMobile, pgs. 25 - 26, showing a user is “connected without maintaining a session” and where “server-push” is used to “immediately” transfer messages) from the wireless redirector host system (said host system represented by the “Motorola AirMobile Wirelesss for cc:Mail software” discussed throughout the disclosure and on pgs. 25 – 26) to the wireless mobile communication device.

AirMobile further shows downloading messages from and uploading messages to the users inbox (AirMobile, pg. 26, showing immediately downloading/pushing/processing incoming and outgoing messages), but AirMobile does not explicitly show a 1st and a 2nd address. AirMobile additionally shows where the forwarding to the wireless director is via a local area network connection (AirMobile, pg. 10) between the messaging host system and the wireless redirector host system, but does not show where said local area network connection is instead a wide area network connection. Thus, AirMobile does not show all of:

where messages are received via a wide area network connection, where the data message received at the messaging host system is addressed to a first address, processing the copy of the data message to add a second address that is associated with the user's wireless mobile communication device; receiving a reply message from the wireless mobile communication device; and causing the reply message to be transmitted to the sender of the data message wherein the user's first address is configured as the reply message's originating address.

WyndMail shows where messages are received via a wide area network connection (WyndMail specifically showing via the Internet, which Applicant's Specification on page 8, line 2, cites as the preferable wide area network utilized; WyndMail, pg. 1 of 8, showing "send[ing] and receive[ing] Internet e-mail" and where Wynd "forwards/routes your messages to any Internet address" thus showing a connection to the Internet, including sending and receiving to and from the Internet),

where the data message received at the messaging host system is addressed to

a first address (WyndMail, pg. 4 of 8, under the heading “How do people send messages to me…. shows where messages sent to your first address/"existing e-mail address” are forwarded to your “@wynd.net” address) processing the copy of the data message to add a second address that is associated with the user’s wireless mobile communication device (said second address representing by Wynd “forward[ing] your e-mail to your Wynd account”; pg. 1 of 8 as well as pg. 3 of 8 under the heading “How Does WyndMail for Windows CE Work?”) ;

receiving a reply message from the wireless mobile communication device; and causing the reply message to be transmitted to the sender of the data message wherein the user’s first address is configured as the reply message’s originating address (WyndMail, pg. 1 of 8, showing where "you can ... forward your e-mail [from your original address] to your Wynd account, and reply with your existing internet address” as well as WyndMail, pg. 4 of 8, showing you can “set your reply-to address to be your corporate address” when using your wireless mobile communication device).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of AirMobile with that of WyndMail, and utilize the message processing and address handling teachings of WyndMail, in order to support additional methods of communication (WyndMail, pg. 1) as well as to better manage how reply messages are handled (WyndMail, pg. 4).

AirMobile in view of WyndMail thus do show ensuring the desired reply-to address is used, but do not explicitly show where the originating address is also updated.

comp.mail.sendmail shows updating both the reply-to address and the originating address (that is, the 'from' address – comp.mail.sendmail; pg. 1 and 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of AirMobile in view of WyndMail with that of comp.mail.sendmail in order to utilize the address updating and management teachings of comp.mail.sendmail in order to ensure that the user's outgoing reply messages are fully modified to appear to have come from the address the user desires, thus better ensuring the transparent use of multiple email addresses.

AirMobile in view of WyndMail and comp.mail.sendmail do not explicitly show where said copy of the data message is repackaged in an outer envelope. That is, AirMobile in view of WyndMail and comp.mail.sendmail do show receiving a reply message from the wireless mobile communication device (Wynd, pg. 4), but do not explicitly show where the reply message is repackaged in an outer envelope having an address associated with the wireless redirector host system, nor do they show removing said outer envelope of the repackaged reply message at the wireless redirector host system.

Selgas shows a method of transmitting messages, including where messages are repackaged in an outer envelopes, as well as where messages sent by users, such as reply messages, are repackaged in an outer envelope having an address associated with the redirector host system (represented by the 'broker' in Selgas) as well as removing the outer envelope of the repacked reply message at said redirector host system (Selgas, col. 25 line10 – col. 26 line 42, Figs. 10, 11, 13 and 14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of AirMobile in view of WyndMail and comp.mail.sendmail with the message packaging teachings of Selgas, and thus explicitly incorporate message repackaging in said outer envelopes at the wireless message redirector/broker, in order to add additional security when transferring messages in the system of AirMobile in view of WyndMail and comp.mail.sendmail.

14. Regarding claim 67, AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas further show configuring a set of filtering rules for use by the wireless redirector host system in determining whether the data message should be redirected to the user's wireless mobile communication device (AirMobile, pg. 26, paragraph 5); and

providing an access mechanism that allows the user to remotely configure and reconfigure the filtering rules by connecting to the wireless redirector host system from a remote terminal (AirMobile, page 12).

15. Regarding claim 68, AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas further show configuring a user profile database for use by the wireless redirector host system in determining whether the data message should be redirected to the user's wireless mobile communication device (AirMobile, pg. 11 paragraph 1 showing a “user profile database” and AirMobile, pg. 26 paragraph 5 showing “server-based filters for each user”); and

providing an access mechanism that allows a system administrator of the messaging host system (AirMobile, pgs. 16 – 22 showing the disclosed steps executed by the “comm server administrator", which represents the claimed “system

administrator") to remotely (pg. 12 showing remote configuration) configure and reconfigure (AirMobile, pg. 43, recommends reconfiguration options based on the desired filtering setup) the user profile database (AirMobile, pg. 11, see "User Profile Database" which is "automatically updated to reflect changes in preferences") by connecting to the wireless redirector host system from a remote terminal (AirMobile, where the steps of pgs. 16 – 22, begin on pg. 16 with "Launch Profile Editor" and allows an administrator to enter information or "set default values for the … attributes". AirMobile, section 4, on page 35, discusses "message filtering" directed to "network managers").

16. Regarding claim 76, AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas further show accessing a user profile database including a list of authorized users (AirMobile, pg. 16 showing registering "each user who is authorized" for AirMobile via the "profile editor"); and

checking whether the users associated with the data message is an authorized user to determine whether the data message should be redirected to the user's wireless mobile communication device (AirMobile, pg. 41, see "messages not downloaded" resulting when "registration status" is not green; also AirMobile, pg. 31 showing using the profile to "define...users in AirMobile"; and pgs. 32 - 33 where only "authenticated" users can log in and have messages redirected to them – Alternatively, Airmobile in pages 36 – 37 shows where "filters" are part of the profile database and include associated users whose messages are removed rather than being redirected into the wireless system).

17. Regarding claim 77, AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas further show accessing a filter rules database including a list of filters to be applied to data messages for a particular user (AirMobile, pgs. 11, see “message filtering”) and

applying the filters to the data message to determine whether the data message should be redirected to the user's wireless mobile communication device (AirMobile, pg. 26, see "server-based filters for each user define [if] a message will be pushed").

18. Regarding claim 79, AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas further show where the user’s wireless mobile communication device is a laptop computer (AirMobile, pg. 26 showing messages “downloaded to the user’s laptop”).

19. Regarding claim 80, AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas further show wherein the user’s wireless mobile communication device is a two-way paging computer (AirMobile, Fig.1, and pg. 1 showing two-way communications between a laptop and cellular wireless network; and WyndMail, pg. 2, showing two-way communications with a handheld personal computer).

20. Regarding claim 81, AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas further show where the two-way paging computer includes a wireless network interface for communicating with the wireless redirector host system via the wireless transmission network (AirMobile, pg. 9, showing an interface to a “wireless modem”, e.g., “InfoTac, Mobidem…devices”)

21. Regarding claim 86, AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas further show wherein the wide area network connection coupling the messaging

host system to the wireless redirector host system is an Internet connection (WyndMail, pg. 1 showing “receive[ing] Internet e-mail and “forward[ing]/rout[ing] ... to any Internet address).

22. Regarding claim 89, AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas further show configuring a user profile database for use by the wireless redirector host system in determining whether the data message should be redirected to the wireless mobile communication device (AirMobile, pgs. 11 - 12 showing a “user profile database” and pg. 26 showing “server based filters for each user" to determine which messages to redirect) and

storing, within the user profile database, second address associated with the user's wireless mobile communication device (AirMobile, pg. 11 showing a “user profile database” in paragraph 1, and AirMobile, pgs. 16 - 18 showing where profiles contains a first "LAN Post Office" information including name, user name, path and Post Office Path, as well as a second "local and remote radio id"; also, WyndMail, pg. 4).

23. Regarding claim 90, AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas further show storing, within the user profile database, information regarding the type and configuration of the wireless mobile communication device (AirMobile, pgs. 18 – 19 and 22 showing storing “message transaction size” for the wireless device as well as storing “cycle time” and “time out” configuration options; AirMobile pg. 23 showing remote and locate IDs which are regarding the device type such as DATATAC, Ardis and MOBITEK device types).

24. Regarding claim 63, AirMobile shows a wireless redirector host system (AirMobile, Fig. 1; cc:Mail Post Office Server) for continuously (AirMobile, pg. 26, paragraph 2, showing where when a user sends a message “the message will immediately be processed”, and pg. 26, paragraph 3showing “when a message arrives…AirMobile software will immediately download the message...") redirecting data messages associated with a user (AirMobile, pgs. 16-17, showing where users are registered and then authorized for use of the AirMobile wireless redirector system, said users also have associated profile information for handling messages directed to them) between a messaging host system (AirMobile, Fig. 1; cc:Mail Post Office Server) and the user’s wireless mobile communication device (AirMobile, Fig. 1, wireless cc:Mail Mobile user), comprising:

means for receiving a copy of a data message from the messaging host system at a wireless redirector host system via a network connection (AirMobile, pg. 25, where AirMobile “downloads messages … from a LAN-based inbox to the cc:Mail mobile inbox) wherein the data message is from a sender (AirMobile, pg. 26 paragraph 3 showing “when a [sent] message arrives") and addresses to the user associated with the messaging host system (AirMobile, pg. 11 paragraph 2 and pg. 17 showing where messages addressed to the “cc:mail LAN Post Office” utilizing the “user name” and “post office path” fields and AirMobile, pg. 25 showing where AirMobile, the “wireless redirector”, downloads messages “form a LAN-based inbox" and uses “server push" to transfer/redirect the messages to the users “Mobile inbox”)

means for determining that the copy of the data message should be redirected

from the wireless redirector host system to the wireless mobile communications device (AirMobile, pg. 28, paragraph 5, showing where "server-based filters for each user device define the criteria which must be satisfied before a message will be pushed [to the mobile device]")

means for transmitting the copy of the data message in real time (AirMobile, pgs. 25 - 26, showing a user is "connected without maintaining a session" and where "server-push" is used to "immediately" transfer messages) from the wireless redirector host system (said host system represented by the "Motorola AirMobile Wirelesss for cc:Mail software" discussed throughout the disclosure and on pgs. 25 – 26) to the wireless mobile communication device.

AirMobile further shows downloading messages from and uploading messages to the users inbox (AirMobile, pg. 26, showing immediately downloading/pushing/processing incoming and outgoing messages), but AirMobile does not explicitly show a 1st and a 2nd address. AirMobile additionally shows where the forwarding to the wireless director is via a local area network connection (AirMobile, pg. 10) between the messaging host system and the wireless redirector host system, but does not show where said local area network connection is instead a wide area network connection. Thus, AirMobile does not show all of:

where messages are received via a wide area network connection, where the data message received at the messaging host system is addressed to a first address, processing the copy of the data message to add a second address that is associated with the user's wireless mobile communication device; receiving a reply message from

the wireless mobile communication device; and causing the reply message to be transmitted to the sender of the data message wherein the user's first address is configured as the reply message's originating address.

WyndMail shows where messages are received via a wide area network connection (WyndMail specifically showing via the Internet, which Applicant's Specification on page 8, line 2, cites as the preferable wide area network utilized; WyndMail, pg. 1 of 8, showing "send[ing] and receive[ing] Internet e-mail" and where Wynd "forwards/routes your messages to any Internet address" thus showing a connection to the Internet, including sending and receiving to and from the Internet),

where the data message received at the messaging host system is addressed to a first address (WyndMail, pg. 4 of 8, under the heading "How do people send messages to me…. shows where messages sent to your first address/"existing e-mail address" are forwarded to your "@wynd.net" address) processing the copy of the data message to add a second address that is associated with the user's wireless mobile communication device (said second address representing by Wynd "forward[ing] your e-mail to your Wynd account"; pg. 1 of 8 as well as pg. 3 of 8 under the heading "How Does WyndMail for Windows CE Work?") ;

means for receiving a reply message from the wireless mobile communication device; and causing the reply message to be transmitted to the sender of the data message wherein the user's first address is configured as the reply message's originating address (WyndMail, pg. 1 of 8, showing where "you can ... forward your e-mail [from your original address] to your Wynd account, and reply with your existing

internet address" as well as WyndMail, pg. 4 of 8, showing you can "set your reply-to address to be your corporate address" when using your wireless mobile communication device).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of AirMobile with that of WyndMail, and utilize the message processing and address handling teachings of WyndMail, in order to support additional methods of communication (WyndMail, pg. 1) as well as to better manage how reply messages are handled (WyndMail, pg. 4).

AirMobile in view of WyndMail thus do show ensuring the desired reply-to address is used, but do not explicitly show where the originating address is also updated.

comp.mail.sendmail shows updating both the reply-to address and the originating address (that is, the 'from' address – comp.mail.sendmail; pg. 1 and 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of AirMobile in view of WyndMail with that of comp.mail.sendmail in order to utilize the address updating and management teachings of comp.mail.sendmail in order to ensure that the user's outgoing reply messages are fully modified to appear to have come from the address the user desires, thus better ensuring the transparent use of multiple email addresses.

AirMobile in view of WyndMail and comp.mail.sendmail do not explicitly show where said copy of the data message is repackaged in an outer envelope. That is, AirMobile in view of WyndMail and comp.mail.sendmail do show receiving a reply

message from the wireless mobile communication device (Wynd, pg. 4), but do not explicitly show where the reply message is repackaged in an outer envelope having an address associated with the wireless redirector host system, nor do they show removing said outer envelope of the repackaged reply message at the wireless redirector host system.

Selgas shows means for transmitting messages, including where messages are repackaged in an outer envelopes, as well as where messages sent by users, such as reply messages, are repackaged in an outer envelope having an address associated with the redirector host system (represented by the 'broker' in Selgas) as well as means for removing the outer envelope of the repacked reply message at said redirector host system (Selgas, col. 25 line10 – col. 26 line 42, Figs. 10, 11, 13 and 14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of AirMobile in view of WyndMail and comp.mail.sendmail with the message packaging teachings of Selgas, and thus explicitly incorporate message repackaging in said outer envelopes at the wireless message redirector/broker, in order to add additional security when transferring messages in the system of AirMobile in view of WyndMail and comp.mail.sendmail.

25. Claim 75 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas as applied to claims 63 above, and further in view of Moon et al. (6,138,146), hereafter Moon.

26. Regarding claim 75, AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas show claim 63.

AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas do not show transmitting a deactivation message associated with the user of the wireless mobile communication device to the wireless redirector host system; and upon receiving the deactivation message, prohibiting the redirection of data messages for the user sending the deactivation message.

Moon shows transmitting a deactivation message associated with the user of the wireless mobile communication device to the wireless redirector host system; and upon receiving the deactivation message, prohibiting the redirection of data messages for the user sending the deactivation message (col. 2 lines 61-68, col. 3 lines 1-5, col. 6 lines 27-33).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas with the deactivation techniques of Moon in order to improve system flexibly (Moon, col. 6 lines 11 – 20) and thus enable better control over which users are able to utilize the mail forwarding system, as well as when they could utilize said system.

27. Claims 83, 87 and 88, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas as applied to claim 63, above, and further in view of Cao et al. (US 6,745,230 B1), hereafter Cao.

28. Regarding claim 83, AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas show claim 63, as well as utilizing ISP accounts.

AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas do not explicitly show wherein the messaging host system in an Internet Service Provider.

Cao shows an Internet Service Provider, and also shows where said Internet Service Provider serves as a messaging host system (col. 1 lines 20-60, col. 2 lines 15 – 28, col. 3 lines 5-8, col. 6 lines 10-15).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas with messaging environment of Cao in order to support a common email architecture (Cao, col. 1 lines 20-60).

29. Regarding claim 87, AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail, Selgas show wherein the access mechanism for remotely configuring and reconfiguring (AirMobile pgs. 35-40) the filtering rules.

AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas do not explicitly show a web-page interface.

Cao shows a web-page interface (Cao, col. 4 lines 8-52, col. 5 lines 62-68).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas with the interaction methods of Cao in order to support a common method of interacting with software (i.e., through web pages) as well as to provide for a readily

accessible presentation and operating environment for system users (Cao, col. 5 lines 62 - 65).

30. Regarding claim 88, AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail, Selgas and Cao further show wherein the access mechanism for remotely configuring and reconfiguring the user profile database (AirMobile pgs. 17-21).

AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas do not explicitly show a web-page interface.

Cao shows a web-page interface (Cao, col. 4 lines 8-52, col. 5 lines 62-68).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas with the interaction methods of Cao in order to support a common method of interacting with software (i.e., through web pages) as well as to provide for a readily accessible presentation and operating environment for system users (Cao, col. 5 lines 62 - 65).

31. Claim 92 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas as applied to claim 63 above, and further in view of Zondervan (US 6,076,241 B1).

AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas show claim 63.

AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas do not show where the data message is a calendar event message.

Zondervan shows where the data message is a calendar event message (col. 7

lines 56-68).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of AirMobile in view of WyndMail, comp.mail.sendmail and Selgas with the messaging environment options of Zondervan in order to support popular and well-known uses for messaging software/methods (Zondervan col. 6 lines 11 – 67).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JOHN M. MACILWINEN whose telephone number is (571) 272-9686. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30AM - 5:00PM EST; off alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Asad Nawaz can be reached on (571) 272-3988. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/John M MacIlwinen/
Examiner, Art Unit 2442

(571) 213-6095